Steller Sea Lion Protection Measures Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement



United States Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region

August 2001



Overview - Volume 1

- Reviewer Letter
- Chapter 1- Purpose and Need
- Chapter 2- Alternatives Including the Proposed Action
- Chapter 3- Affected Environment
- Chapter 4- Environmental Consequences
- Chapter 5- List of Preparers
- Chapter 6- List of Agencies, Orgs, and Persons
- Chapter 7- Literature Cited

Steller Sea Lion Protection Measures Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement



United States Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region

August 2001

Volume II Contents

Appendix A	Draft Section 7 Biological Opinion
Appendix B	Scoping Process
Appendix C	Regulatory Impact Review
Appendix D	Market Analysis
Appendix E	Harvest Data and Maps
Appendix F	Social Impact Assessment

Overview - Volume 2

- Appendix A Draft Section 7 Biological Opinion
- Appendix B Scoping Process
- Appendix C Regulatory Impact Review
- Appendix D Market Analysis
- Appendix E Harvest Data and Maps
- Appendix F Social Impact Assessment

Purpose of SSL Protection Measures

- 1 modify BSAI and GOA pollock, Pacific cod and Atka mackerel fisheries such that the reconfigured fisheries do not jeopardize the continued existence of SSL or adversely modify their critical habitat.
- 2 Modify the fisheries such that the reconfiguration minimizes the economic and social costs that will be imposed on the commercial fishing industry and associated coastal communities.

Effects of the Action (Alternatives)

Direct and indirect effects addressed for:

marine mammals target fish species non-specified species forage species prohibited species **ESA listed Pacific salmon** seabirds

Cumulative effects for same 12 topics

Reference Points - Resource Issues

Reference Point	Application			
Current population trajectory or harvest rate of subject species	 (1) Marine mammals (2) Target commercial fish species (3) Incidental catch of non-specified species (4) Forage species (5) Prohibited species bycatch (6) ESA list Pacific salmon (7) Seabirds 			
Current size and quality of marine benthic habitat and other essential fish habitat	Marine benthic habitat and other essential fish habitat			
Application of principles of ecosystem management	Ecosystem			
Current management and enforcement activities	(1) State of Alaska managed fisheries (2) Management complexity and enforcement			
Current rates of fishing accidents	Human safety and private property (vessels)			

Typical Analytical Approach for Each Topic

- 1 Key effects question(s) identified
- 2 Criteria developed for determining the significance of the effects in relation to a "reference point"
- 3 Information assembled and predictions developed for the effects question(s)
- 4 Significance criteria applied
- 5 Summary table assembled on the significance of the effects of each alternative

NEPA - Significance Determinations

- S+ Significant beneficial effect in relation to the reference point; this determination is based on ample information and data.
- CS+ Conditionally significant beneficial effect in relation to the reference point; determination is lacking in quantitative data and information, however, judgement is the action will cause an improvement in the reference point condition.
- I Insignificant effect in relation to the reference point; determination is based upon information and data, along with the judgement that the effects are small and within the "normal variability" surrounding the reference point condition.
- **CS- Conditionally significant adverse effect** in relation to the reference point; based on insufficient data and information, however, judgement is the action will cause decline in the reference point condition.
- S- Significant adverse effect in relation to the reference point and based on ample information and data.
- U Unknown effect in relation to the reference point

Significance Determinations

S+ Significant Beneficial

CS+ Conditionally Significant Beneficial

Insignificant

CS- Conditionally Significant Adverse

S- Significant Adverse

Unknown

David Witherell

Alternatives Analyzed

Alternatives Examined - Chapter 2

- Alternative 1: No action.
- Alternative 2: Low and Slow Approach.
- Alternative 3: Restricted and Closed Area Approach.
- Alternative 4: Area and Fishery Specific Approach.
 - Option 1: Chignik area <60' fixed gear exemption.</p>
 - Option 2: Unalaska area <60' fixed gear exemption.</p>
 - Option 3: Gear specific zones for GOA Pacific cod fisheries.
- Alternative 5: Critical Habitat Catch Limit Approach.

Alternative 1 - No Action section 2.3.1 (p. 2-8); map 2.3.1

- All emergency rules to protect sea lions would expire.
- Measures still in place would include:
 - 3 nm no transit zones around rookeries.
 - 10-20 nm trawl closures around rookeries.
 - Atka mackerel fishery: 2 seasons, CH catch limits, and VMS requirements.
- This alternative is presumed to violate ESA.

Alternative 2 - Low and Slow Approach section 2.3.2 (p. 2-12); map 2.3.2

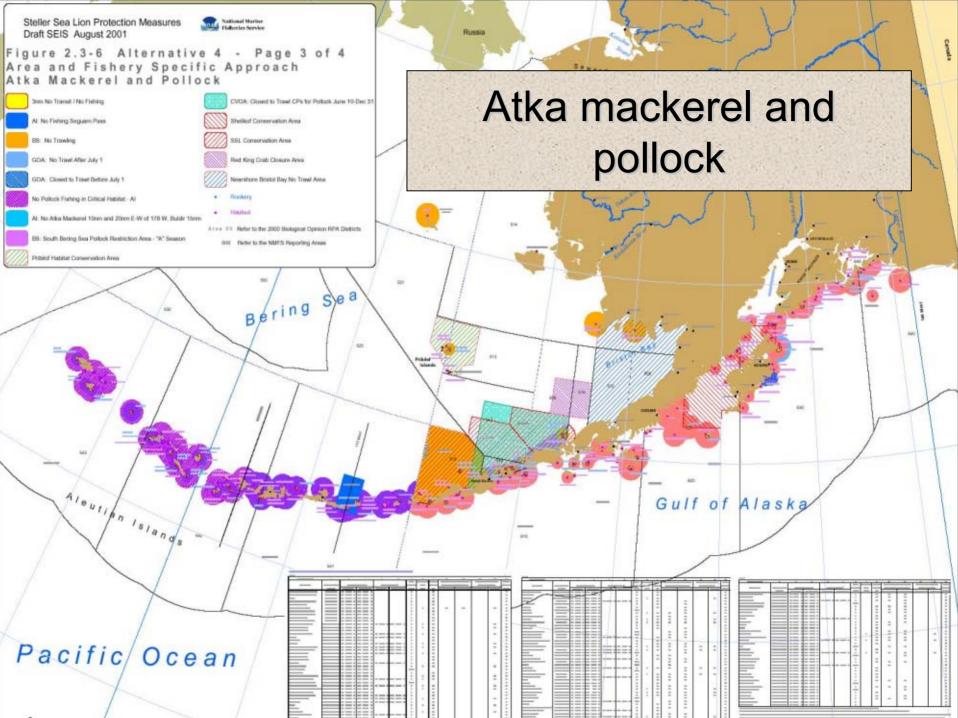
- Originally proposed by Leape and Cline (based on PSEIS),
 major measures would include:
 - Reduced TACs, set as a % of ABC.
 - Four seasons, with equal TAC apportionment.
 - No trawling (for any species) in SSL critical habitat.
 - Foraging area cod catch limits.
 - Seasonal exclusive area registration.
 - Maximum daily catch limits.
 - VMS coverage on fixed gear cod.
 - Zonal approach for cod fisheries around rookeries and haulouts.
 - No pollock fishing in the Aleutian Islands.

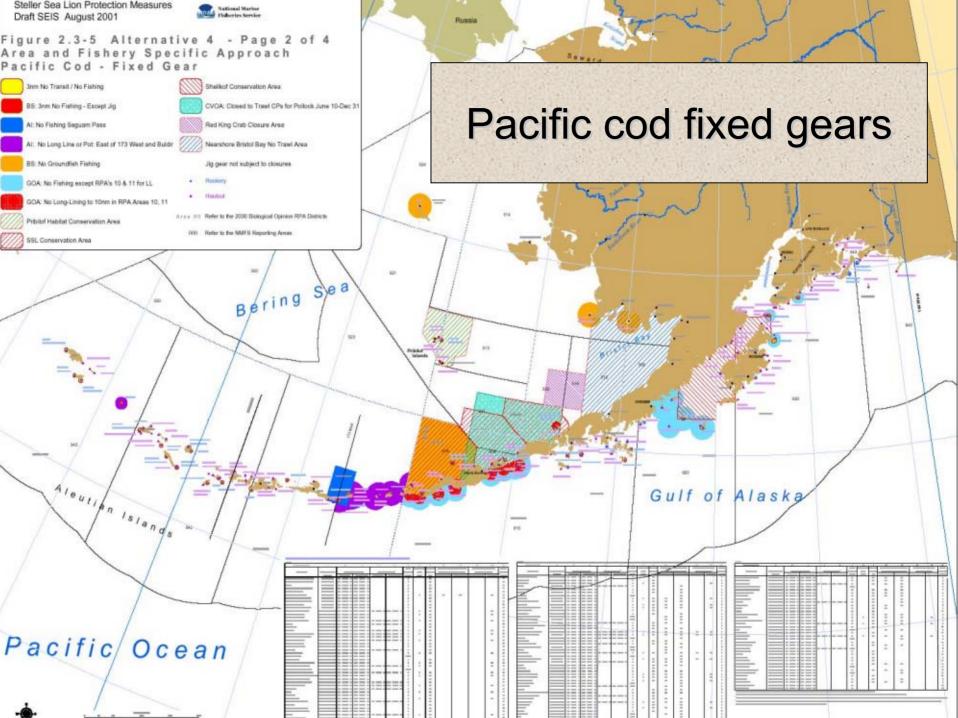
Alternative 3 - Restricted and Closed Area Approach section 2.3.3 (p. 2-20); map 2.3.3

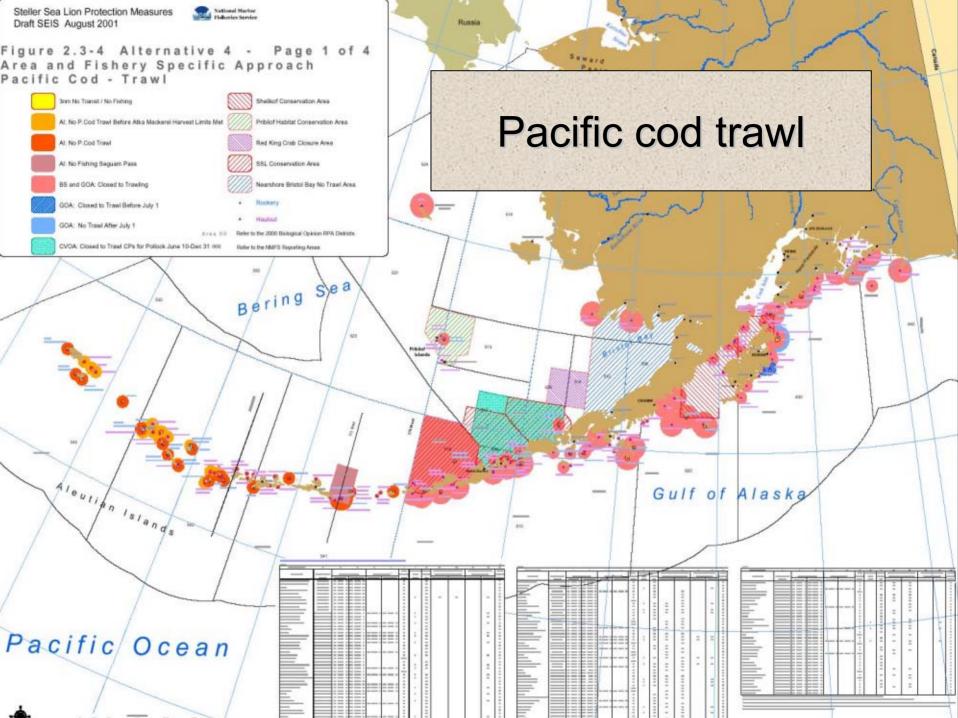
- Originally the BiOp3 RPA, major measures include:
 - 3 nm no transit zones around rookeries
 - 3 nm no groundfish fishing zones around haulouts.
 - No cod, pollock, or mackerel fishing 11/1-1/20 inside CH.
 - Large closure areas for cod, pollock, and mackerel fishing.
 - Two seasons outside of CH. Four seasons inside CH, with catch limits established inside CH based on the biomass available within the areas designated as open to fishing.
 - BSAI Pacific Cod TAC split into BS and AI components.
 - ➤ Global Control Rule. Stops fishing when biomass <20% of unfished biomass, and reduces fishing when biomass<40%.

Alternative 4 - Area and Fishery Specific Approach section 2.3.4 (p. 2-26); maps 2.3.4-2.3.6

- Originally proposed by RPA Committee, major measures include:
 - 3 nm no transit zones around rookeries.
 - 20 nm no groundfish zones around northern BS haulouts.
 - All pollock, cod, and mackerel fishing prohibited in Seguam foraging area, Area 9 (Bogoslof), and Area 4 (Chignik).
 - Fishery specific seasons, TAC apportionments, and area closures within each of the regions (BS, AI, GOA).
 - Modified Global Control Rule. Stops fishing when biomass <20% of unfished biomass, and reduces fishing when biomass<40%.</p>
- Identified by NMFS as the preferred alternative.







Options for Alternative 4 sections 2.3.4, 4.14 (p. 2-30, 4-550); map 2.3.7

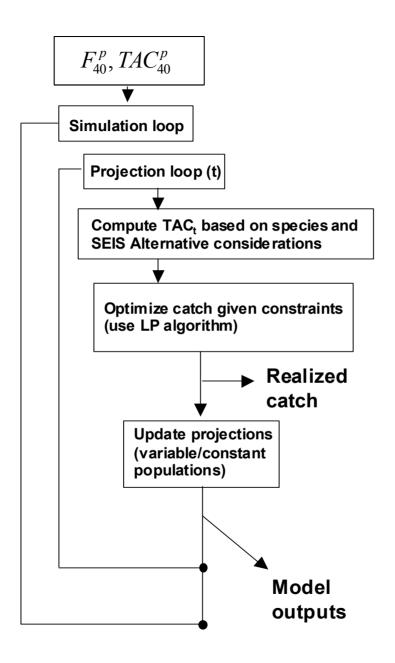
- Option 1. Establish a limited fishing zone in the Chignik area (area 4) for fixed gear out to ten (10) miles from Castle Cape to Foggy Cape for vessels under 60 ft.
- Option 2. Establish a limited fishing zone in the Dutch Harbor area (area 9) for fixed gear out to ten (10) miles from Cape
 Cheerful to Umnak Pass for vessels under 60 ft.
- Option 3. Establish a zonal approach for GOA Pacific cod. Buffers zones (0-3 nm, 3-12 nm, 12-20 nm, and +20 nm) would be established as measured from land. Fixed gear would be allowed in bands < 20 nm, with band specific gear and vessel size limits. Trawl gear would be prohibited < 20 nm.</p>

Alternative 5 - Critical Habitat Catch Limit Approach section 2.3.5 (p. 2-34); map 2.3.8

- Developed from 2000 RPA measures for pollock and mackerel, (cod fisheries added), major measures would include:
 - 3 nm no transit zones around rookeries.
 - 10-20 nm trawl closures around rookeries.
 - 10-20 nm closures around haulouts to pollock fishing.
 - Catch distributed over seasons: 4 for pollock, 2 for mackerel,
 2 for cod.
 - Catch limits established in critical habitat based on biomass estimates.
 - No pollock fishing in the Aleutian Islands.

Target Species / Global Control Rule

Anne Hollowed



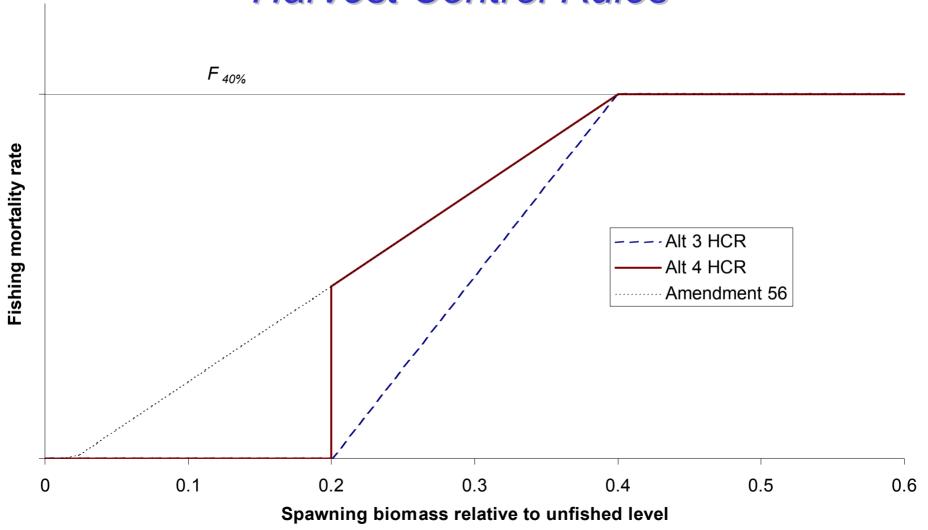
Stock Projections

- For the stocks with age-structure information
 - Parameters and other inputs from the most recent SAFE report or from assessment scientists.
 - Begin year = 2000
 - Recruitment
 - Random based on estimates since 1978 no serial correlation assumed
 - F_{ABC} as defined from the alternative.
- For stock where age-structure information is not available
 - ABC's are set as from Amendment 56
 - E.g., recent estimates of ABC as the upper limit on total catch.

Management Model

- Consider interactions between a large number of species, areas, and gear types.
- Maximizes catch subject to a number of constraints
- Uses bycatch data from array of species likely to be captured by different gear types
- Goal to assess cumulative effect of individual fisheries on the allowable catch of each species (or species group).

Harvest Control Rules



Key Data Sources

- Bycatch information:
 - Observers
 - ADFG fish-ticket data
 - Processor reports
- Abundance-at-age in 2000 and recruitment level and variability
 - Stock assessments

Key Assumptions

- Within a single fishery, predicted bycatch is wholly determined by the bycatch data.
- The bycatch array is fixed over time
 - even if relative stock abundances change
- Current stock abundance levels are taken as known exactly

Constraints

- Acceptable biological catch (ABC) (TAC constraints)
 - As determined by control rules (e.g., Am. 56)
- Market constraints
 - Defined as limits to potential expansion (and contraction) of certain fisheries
- Gear type constraints
 - Gear allocations (e.g., for Pacific cod, sablefish)
- Prohibited species
 - Halibut most common

David Witherell

Overview of how SSC and AP concerns were addressed

Tamra Faris

Explain the revisions underway with the marine mammal analysis

Marine Mammal Evaluations - types of effects (questions)

- 1 Is the action consistent with efforts to avoid direct interactions (incidental take and entanglement)?
- 2 Does the action result in fisheries harvests on prey species of importance to marine mammals, at levels that could compromise foraging success (harvest of prey species)?
- 3 Does the action result in temporal or spatial concentration of fishing effort in areas used for foraging (spatial and temporal concentration)?
- 4 Does the action modify marine mammal or forage behavior to the extent that population level impacts could occur (disturbance)?

Marine Mammal analysis comprised of three tiers

Effects on seven species or species groups

Steller Sea Lion
ESA listed Great Whales
Other Cetaceans
Northern Fur Seals
Harbor Seals
Other Pinnipeds
Sea Otters

- **b** Each alternative is addressed for each species or species group
- c Each question (type of effect) is addressed for each alternative within each species or species group

Criteria for Significance - Pinnipeds, Sea Otter

Effects	Score						
	S-	CS-	I	CS+	S+	U	
Incidental take/ entanglement in marine debris	Take rate increases by >50%	Take rate increases by 25-50%	Level of take below that which would have an effect on population trajectories	NA	NA	Insufficient information available on take rates	
Harvest of prey species	TAC removals of one or more key prey species increased by more than 5%	TAC removals of one or more key prey species increased or reduced from 1998 levels by less than 5%	TAC removals of one or more key prey species reduced by 5- 20%	TAC removals of one or more key prey species reduced from 1998 levels by more than 20%	TAC removals of all key prey species (pollock, Pacific cod, Atka mackerel) reduced by more than 20%	Insufficient information available on key prey species	
Spatial/ temporal concentration of fishery	Much more temporal and spatial concentration in all key areas	Similar temporal and spatial fishery distribution in some, but not all, key areas	Marginally less temporal and spatial concentration than 1998 fisheries	Much less temporal and spatial concentration in some, but not all key areas	Much less temporal and spatial concentration in all key areas	Insufficient information as to what constitutes a key area	
Disturbance	Much more disturbance (all closed areas reopened)	Marginally more disturbance (some closed areas reopened)	Similar level of disturbance as that which was occurring in 1998	NA	NA	Insufficient information as to what constitutes disturbance	

Criteria for Significance - Pinnipeds, Sea Otter

Effects	Score						
Effects	S-	CS-		CS+	S+	Ú	
Harvestof	TAC	TAC removals	TAC removals	TAC removals	TAC removals	Insufficient	
prey species	removals of	of one or more	of one or more	of one or more	of all key prey	information	
	one or more	key prey species	key prey	key prey	species (pollock,	available on	
	key prey	increased or	species	species	Pacific cod,	key prey	
	species	reduced from	reduced by 5-	reduced from	Atka mackerel)	species	
	increased by	1998 levels by	20%	1998 levels by	reduced by more		
	more than 5%	less than 5%		more than 20%	than 20%		

REVISED--Criteria for Significance - Pinnipeds, Sea Otter



Revised Table 4.1-5 Summary of effects on Steller sea lion

Steller Sea Lion	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	A It. 5
Incidental take/entanglement in marine debris	1	1	l	1	1
Harvest of prey species		1	1		1
Spatial/temporal concentration of fishery	CS-	CS+	CS+	1	1
Disturbance	1	I	1		

S = Significant, CS = Conditionally Significant, I = Insignificant, U = Unknown, + positive, - negative

Management and Enforcement

Galen Tromble

Implementation Schedule

In order to provide vessels sufficient time to purchase and install VMS units the effective date for VMS requirements will be in mid-2002

Reliability

- NMFS' experience with the VMS system in Alaska since January, 2000 is that the system is highly reliable.
- At the current time, 81 vessels are operating VMS units
- Some hardware failures have occurred most related to fluctuations in vessel power – particularly after lay-up. Many of these are preventable by turning VMS unit power on only after vessel power is stable.

Consequences of VMS failure

- The regulation will require that vessels operate a VMS system.
 The performance standard for operation is that VMS data are received by NMFS
- If the vessel operator becomes aware that the VMS system is not working, the operator must contact NMFS Office of Law Enforcement for instructions.
- There are a variety of reasons that NMFS might not receive VMS data, ranging from failure of the hardware unit to a problem with the message-processing system
- If NMFS determines that VMS data for a vessel are not being received, NMFS will contact the vessel operator (if possible) or owner and initiate a trouble-shooting process to determine the cause of the problem and to determine appropriate action to restore VMS operation.

Fisheries and Sectors subject to VMS

- Vessels permitted to fish only with jig gear are not subject to VMS requirements.
- All vessels with federal permits for the pollock, Pacific cod and Atka mackerel fisheries in the Central and Western GOA and the BSAI with trawl, hook-and-line or pot gear will be required to operate NMFS-approved VMS units during the time when the directed fisheries for these species are open. The requirement to operate VMS during these periods applies even if the vessel is not directed fishing for one of the three.species.
- NMFS and ADFG have discussed requirements for operation of VMS in parallel State fisheries.
- NMFS will accept VMS data as meeting the requirement for processor vessels to check in and out of federal reporting areas, so NMFS expects that some processor vessels will choose to operate the VMS at all times as it is more convenient than preparing and submitting checkin/checkout reports.

Examples

- Example A. A vessel permitted to directed fish for all three species in the GOA and the BSAI would have to operate the VMS unit whenever a directed fishery for any of the three species was open. If the vessel operator chose to fish for rock sole while the Pacific cod fishery was open, the vessel would still be required to operate the VMS.
- Example B. A vessel permitted to directed fish for only Pacific cod in the GOA would have to operate the VMS unit only when GOA Pacific cod directed fisheries were open.

Cumulative Impacts

John Isaacs

- An environmental assessment must consider cumulative effects when determining whether an action significantly affects environmental quality
- If it is reasonable to anticipate cumulatively significant impacts, an environmental impact statement must be prepared

CEQ definition (40 CFR 1508.25)

"...the most devastating environmental effects may result not from the direct effects of a particular action but from the combination of individually minor effects of multiple actions over time."

Considering Cumulative Effects under NEPA CEQ 1997

Cumulative impacts are defined as:

"... the impact on the environment that results from the incremental or synergistic impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions."

CEQ definition (40 CFR 1508.7)

 Consider the aggregate of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency or persons undertakes such actions

 Consider the total effect, including both direct and indirect effects on a given resource, ecosystem and human community, of all actions taken

Cumulative Impacts Suggested CEQ Guidelines

- 1) Identify the significant issues
- 2) Establish the geographic and temporal scopes of analysis
- 3) Identify other potential actions with incremental or synergistic effects
- 4) Characterize the affected resources

Cumulative Impacts Suggested CEQ Guidelines

- 5) Characterize the stresses affecting these resources
- 6) Define baseline conditions
- 7) Identify important cause-and-effect relationships
- 8) Determine the magnitude and significance of the cumulative effects

Cumulative Impacts Suggested CEQ Guidelines

The project proponent should avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse significant effects of a proposed action by modifying or adding alternatives

 Mitigation and enhancement strategies should focus on cause and effect pathways

Cumulative Impacts Methodology - <u>Terminology</u>

- incremental or synergistic impact of the action...
 - Start with the categories of direct and indirect effects of the proposed action and alternatives
 - Look for external factors where there are potential additive/incremental and synergistic/interactive effects
- ...when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions
 - Past actions may have a lingering effect
 - Future actions must be reasonably foreseeable

Cumulative Impacts Methodology - Analytical Steps

1) DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS

Start with the potential direct and indirect effects of each the five alternatives

2) EXTERNAL FACTORS

Identify external past, present, and reasonably foreseeable external factors that could have additive or synergistic effects such as other fisheries, other human activities, and natural phenomena and trends

Cumulative Impacts Methodology - Analytical Steps

3) SCREENING TABLES

Use a tabular structure to screen whether external factors have an incremental or synergistic effects with identified direct and indirect effects of the alternatives

4) EVALUATE SIGNIFICANCE OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Evaluate the significance of the potential cumulative effects using criteria appropriate to the resource category in question

Cumulative Impacts Methodology – External Factors

Biological Environment

- Other Fisheries (state, federal, and foreign)
- Climate Effects (short and long -term climate and regime shifts)
- Life Cycle Effects
- Trophic Interactions
- Pollution
- Commercial and Subsistence Harvests (where appropriate)

Social Environment

- Other Fisheries (state, federal, and foreign)
- Other Economic
 Development Activities
 (effects on employment and services)
- Other Revenue Payments and Sources

Cumulative Impacts Methodology – Analytical Tables

Cumulative effects – past influence

Direct/Indirect Effects of Groundfish Fishery
Category

	External Effects						
	Human Controlled Natural Events						
Foreign Fisheries			Short-term Climate	Long-term Climate	Regime Shift	Y/N	

Cumulative Impacts Methodology – Analytical Tables

Cumulative effects – all alternatives

Direct/Indirect Groundfish			External Effects						Past		Cumulative		
	Rating		Human C	Controlled		Na	tural Events			Influence Y/N		Effect Y/N	Significant Y/N
Category	Status Quo					Short-term Climate	Long-term Climate	Regime Shift					
		+							+		=		

Cumulative Impacts

section 4.13

	Section	Page
Marine Mammals	4.13.2	4-373
Target Fish Species	4.13.3	4-420
Non-specified Fish	4.13.4	4-452
Forage Fish	4.13.5	4-453
Prohibited Species (by species)	4.13.6	4-453
ESA Listed Pacific Salmon	4.13.7	4-476
Seabirds	4.13.8	4-477
Benthic Habitat	4.13.9	4-487
Ecosystem	4.13.10	4-497
State Managed Fisheries	4.13.11	4-512
Management and Enforcement	4.13.12	4-512
Socioeconomic Cumulative Effects	4.13.13	4-512

Cumulative Impacts Potential Outcomes

- Insignificant direct and indirect impacts, insignificant cumulative impacts
- Significant direct and indirect impacts, insignificant cumulative impacts
- Insignificant direct and indirect impacts,
 significant cumulative impacts
- Significant direct and indirect impacts,
 significant cumulative impacts

Cumulative Impacts Potential Outcomes

Conditional significance –

Where quantitative data is insufficient and conclusions of significant are based on assumptions or "conditions"

Unknown –NEPA requires the following:

- State what information in incomplete and unreliable
- State the relevance of missing to evaluating the potential significance of effects
- Identify steps and studies necessary to obtain the missing information

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – Marine Mammals

Steller Sea Lions

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Incidental Take	Y	I N	1 N	I N	1 N	N
Prey Availability	Y	CS- Y	CS+ Y	1 Y	1 Y	CS- Y
Spatial/ Temporal	Y	CS- Y	CS+ N	1 Y	1 Y	CS- Y
Disturbance	Y	I N	1 N	I N	1 N	N

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – Marine Mammals

Northern Fur Seals

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Incidental Take	Y	l N	I N	l N	I N	1 N
Prey Availability	Y	CS- Y-	ĆŚ- Y-	CS- Y-	CS- Y-	CS- Y-
Spatial/ Temporal	Y	CS- Y-	CS-N	CS- Y-	CS- Y-	CS- Y-
Disturbance	Y	CS-N	CS-N	CS-N	CS-N	CS-N

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – <u>Target Fish</u>

Atka Mackerel GOA

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Fishing Mortality	Y	U	U	U	U	U
Spatial/ Temporal	Y	U	U	U	U	U
Habitat Suitability	Y	U	U	U	U	U
Prey Availability	Ý	U	U	U	U	U

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – Prohibited Species

Other King Crab

 Alternative 2, CS- for direct, indirect, and cumulative bycatch; all alts unknown for competition for prey

Tanner Crab

 Alternative 2, 3, & 4 CS+ for direct, indirect, and cumulative bycatch; all alts unknown for competition for prey

Herring

Unknown for competition for prey

Chinook Salmon

- Unknown spatial/temporal and competition for prey
- Bycatch: CS- for Alternative 3; CS+ for other alternative

Seabirds

Short-tailed Albatross: Alternative 1 CS- for take

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – <u>Habitat</u>

Marine Benthic Habitat

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt.	Alt.	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
HAPC damage mobile gear	Y	CS- Y-	S+ Y+	CS+ N	CS+/- U	CS- Y-
HAPC damage fixed gear	Y	CS- Y-	CS+ N	l N	CS+/- U	CS- Y-
Substrate mod. mobile gear	Y	CS- Y-	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+/-	CS- Y-
Substrate mod. fixed gear	N	I N	l N	l N	I N	I N
Changes to species mix	Ý	CS- Y-	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+/- U	CS- Y-

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – Ecosystem

Biological Diversity

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Species	Y	CS-	CS+	CS+	CS+	CS+
Diversity		Y+/-	Y+/-	Y+/-	Y+/-	Y+/-
Functional Diversity	Y	1 Y-	I N	I N	I N	1 N
Genetic	Y	I	CS+	CS+	CS+	CS+
Diversity		N	N	N	N	N

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – Ecosystem

Predator/Prey Relationship

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Pelagic Forage Availability	Y	S+ Y+/-	S+ Y+/-	S+ Y+/-	S+ Y+/-	S+ Y+/-
Spatial/ temporal Concentration	Ý	CS- Y-	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N
Removal of Top Predators	Y	I N	1 N	I N	1 N	N N
Intro of Non- Native Species	Y	CS- Y+/-	1 N	1 N	I N	1 N

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – Socioeconomic

Fishing Industry Sectors

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Existence Benefits	Y	CS- Y-	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N
Non-market Subsistence	Y	CS- U	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N
Non-consumptive Eco-tourism	Y	CS- Y-	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N	CS+ N
Harvests & Fish Prices	Y	CS+ N	\$- Y-	\$- Υ-	NS N	CS-N
Operating Costs	Y	CS+ N	S- Y-	S- Y-	\$- Y-	CS- Y-
Groundfish Product Value	Y	CS+ Y+	CS- Y-	CS- Y-	CS- Y-	CS- Y-

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – <u>Socioeconomic</u>

Fishing Industry Sectors

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Safety Impacts	Y	CS-N	CS- Y-	CS- Y-	CS- Y-	CS- Y-
Impacts on Related Fisheries	Y	U U	U	U U	U	U
Costs to Consumers	Y	CS+ Y+	CS- Y-	CS- Y-	NS N	NS N
Management and Enforcement Costs	Y	I N	S- Y-	S- Y-	S-N	S-N
Excess Capacity	Y	CS- Y-	S- Y-	S- Y-	NS Y-	CS- Y-
Prohibited Species Bycatch and Discards	Ý	U	U	U	U	U

Cumulative Impacts Substantive Findings – Socioeconomic

Regions and Communities

Direct/Indirect Category	Past Effect	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
Total Regionally - owned CV Harvest \$	Y	S+ Y-	S- Y-	\$- Y-	1 Y-	CS- Y-
Total Ex-Vessel Value to Shore Based Processors in Region	Y	S+ Y-	S- Y-	\$- Y-	1 Y-	CS- Y-
Total Shore-Based Processing Volume in Region	Y	S+ Y-	\$- Y-	S- Y-	1 Y-	CS- Y-
Total & Processing Payments to Labor to Accruing to Region	Y	S+ Y-	S- Y-	\$- Y-	1 Y-	CS- Y-
Total & Processing Payments to Labor to Accruing to Region	Y	S+ Y-	S- Y-	\$- Y-	1 Y-	CS- Y-

Cumulative Impacts Preferred Alternative

Marine Mammals

 significant adverse cumulative effects in prey availability and spatial temporal due to external factors (similar to 1, 3, & 5)

Habitat

 cumulative effects generally unknown due to complicated pattern of open and closed areas

Ecosystem

comparable to other alternatives

Socioeconomics

- significant adverse cumulative effects due to trends in other fisheries; better on communities and regions
- some regions and sectors will suffer more harm than others

Cumulative Impacts Conclusions

- The role of cumulative effects analysis is to indicate when direct/indirect actions, in conjunction with external factors, cross a threshold of significance
- Controlling cumulatively significant effects may not be within the control of fisheries management
- Reassess cumulative effects after implementation of specific management measures and redistribution of effort
- Monitor trends and issues that are potentially cumulative in nature

Economics Impacts

Lew Queirolo and Ben Muse

Under revision:

- Sensitivity Analysis of Atka mackerel results
- Elaboration of management and enforcement expenses borne by industry
- Safety discussion extended to address 99' exemption in the SCA

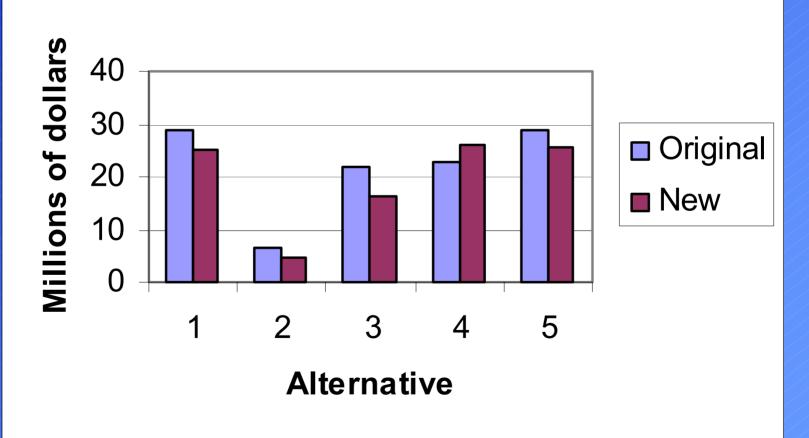
Under revision:

- CDQ related issues (employment, impacts on CDQ owned and operated vessels, plants, etc.)
- Trip limits, exclusive registration issue in the GOA
 Pacific cod fishery
- Platooning in the Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel fishery

Atka mackerel sensitivity analysis

- Original "surface area"
 - State stat areas
 - Divided in CH and non-CH closed areas
 - Harvest from stat area assigned to CH areas in proportion to CH surface area
- New allocation procedure based on observer reports

Sensitivity analysis of Atka results (Value of TAC minus revenues "at risk")



Private sector management and enforcement costs

The RIR is being revised to incorporate a discussion of management and enforcement costs borne by the private sector.

Specific estimates

- VMS
 - Investment: \$1.5 million
 - Annually: \$0.3 million
 - > 5 year present value: \$2.3 million
- Daily observer costs
 - Annually: \$0.35 to \$0.5 million
 - ▶ 5 year present value: \$1.7 to 2.4 million

Observer estimates

- Underestimate of true costs
- Doesn't include logistic and transportation expenses for observers which we can't estimate
- Observer costs for small vessels contemplated here are likely to be higher than for the larger vessels covered in the past

CDQ Fisheries

Obren Davis

Socio Impact Assessment Environmental Justice Analysis

Michael Downs

Three new or replacement Social Impact Assessment sections:

- (1) Section 3.2.12 Existing Social Conditions
 - ▶ 3.12.2.9 CDQ Region Existing Conditions
 - 3.12.2.10 Environmental Justice Existing Conditions

Three new or replacement Social Impact Assessment sections (cont.):

- (2) Section 4.2.12 Social Impact Assessment
 - ► 4.12.2.2.7 CDQ Region Effects
 - ► 4.12.2.3 Environmental Justice Effects

Three new or replacement Social Impact Assessment sections (cont.):

- (3) Appendix F Social Impact Assessment Appendices
 - Appendix F3: Effects of the Proposed Alternatives on Subsistence (revised)
 - Appendix F4: CDQ Region and Program Existing Conditions (new)

Expanded/Added Social Impact Assessment Analytic Areas

- CDQ Region Impacts
- Environmental Justice Impacts
- Subsistence Impacts

CDQ Region Impacts

- Existing conditions cross reference in Section 3.12.2.9
- New existing conditions section in Appendix F(4)

CDQ Appendix F(4) sections:

- CDQ allocations by species and group
 - Volume and value of CDQ allocations by species
 - Wholesale value by target fishery and month
- CDQ communities, population, group membership, group profiles

CDQ Appendix F(4) sections (cont.):

- Economic Impacts of the CDQ program
 - Revenue generation
 - Asset accumulation
 - Investments
 - vessel acquisitions
 - processing plant acquisitions
 - volume and value of groundfish processed by catcherprocessor vessels and shoreplants with CDQ equity interest
 - volume and value of groundfish harvested by catcher vessels with CDQ equity interest

CDQ Appendix F(4) sections (cont.):

- Employment and income
- Training and education
- Indirect employment and income effects

CDQ Region Effects (Section 4.12.2.2.7):

- Quantification of impacts:
 - Output tables with 21 socioeconomic variables by species produced for Alternative 1, Alternative 2, and Alternative 4 high and low cases, consistent with approach used for other regions
 - Important caveat: entities with minority ownership produce same tabular results as majority or full ownership
 - Therefore: (1) CDQ region results are overstated rather than understated; and (2) results are not additive with other regions

CDQ Region Effects (Section 4.12.2.2.7, cont.):

- Quantification of impacts (cont.):
 - Additional tables produced with unique CDQ region variables by species by alternative (high and low cases):

CDQ allocation (MT)

CDQ allocation ex-vessel revenue (\$)

CDQ allocation wholesale revenue (\$)

CDQ royalties (\$)

CDQ royalties (\$/MT)

CDQ Region Effects (Section 4.12.2.2.7, cont.):

- Alternative 2 impacts:
 - CV harvests decline 28 to 51 percent
 - Total processing payments to labor (all sectors) decline 20 percent to 32 percent
 - Employment declines mirror payments to labor declines
 - ➤ Allocations decline 23 to 43 percent
 - ➤ Ex-vessel revenue and wholesale revenue decline 19-41 and 21-42 percent, respectively
 - Overall CDQ royalties decline 21-42 percent

CDQ Region Effects (Section 4.12.2.2.7, cont.):

- Alternative 4 impacts:
 - CV harvests decline 0 to 4 percent
 - Total processing payments to labor (all sectors) decline 0 percent to 3 percent
 - Employment declines mirror payments to labor declines
 - Allocations would change by an increase of 1 percent to a decline of 6 percent.
 - Ex-vessel revenue and wholesale revenue change between decreasing 0-9 percent and decreasing -1 to 7 percent, respectively
 - Overall CDQ royalties decline 0-7 percent

Environmental Justice Impacts

- New existing conditions discussion Section 3.12.2.10
- New impacts discussion Section 4.12.2.3

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions (Section 3.12.2.10):

- Definition and regulatory context
 - requires federal agencies to address environmental justice concerns by identifying "disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects...on minority populations and low-income populations."
 - Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629 [1994])
 - (New intro to Section 3.12.1 specifically identifies social and economic assessment requirements under NEPA (40 CFR § 1508.8) and the MSA/National Standard 8 (Sec. 301(a)(8)) as well as EO 12898)

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions (cont.):

- Community variations
 - Wide geographic range of communities
 - Wide social and economic structure range of communities
 - Wide range of nature and intensity of ties to the groundfish fishery
 - Focus on Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, Kodiak, and Washington Inland Waters regions.

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions (cont.):

Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region

Ħ

Table 3.12-44. Ethnic Composition of Population, Selected Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Island Region Communities, 2000 Fl

	Una	alaska	A	cutan	King	g Cove	Sand	Point
Race/Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,893	44.2%	168	23.6%	119	15.0%	264	27.7%
African American	157	3.7%	15	2.2%	13	1.6%	14	1.5%
Native American/Alaska Native	330	7.7%	112	15.7%	370	46.7%	403	42.3%
Nat. Hawaiian/Other Pac Islander	24	0.6%	2	0.3%	1/	0.1%	3	0.3%
Asian	1,312	30.6%	275	38.6%	212	26.8%	221	23.2%
Some Other Race	399	9.3%	130	18.2%	47	5.9%	21	2.2%
Two Or More Races	168	3.9%	11	1.5%	30	3.8%	26	2.7%
Total	4,283	100%	713	100%	792	100%	952	100%
Hispanic*	551	12.9%	148	20.8%	59	7.4%	129	13.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. 9

^{&#}x27;Hispanic' is an ethnic category and may include individuals of any race (and therefore is not included in the total as this would result in double counting).

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions, Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region (cont.)

- Wide demographic variation, Alaska Native/non-Native ratio, etc.
- All have less than 50 percent non-minority population
- Range of income, but low percent unemployed and percent poverty
- Very different populations in group quarters and nongroup quarters

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions, Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region (cont.)

- Group quarters versus non-group quarters example
 - Akutan one end of the continuum
 - Note 1990 not 2000 data

	Total Po	pulation		Quarters lation	Non-Group Quarters Population	
Akutan	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	227	37.52	212	42.32	15	17.05
Black	6	0.99	6	1.20	0	0.00
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	80	13.22	//7//	1.40	/73 //	82.95
Asian or Pacific Islander	247	40.83	247	49.30	0	0.00
Other race	29	4.79	29	5.79	0	0.00
Total Population	589	100.00	501	100.00	88	100.00
Hispanic origin, any race	45	7.44	45	8.98	0	0.00
Total Minority Pop	342	56.53	298	59.48	44	50.00
Total Non-Minority Pop (White Non-Hispanic) Source: Census 1990 STF2	247	40.83	203	40.52	44	50.00

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions, Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region (cont.)

- Industry provided data, 2000, four major plants
 - 79 percent of workforce comprised of minority individuals
 - Range from about three-quarters to over 90 percent minority at individual plants
 - Detail of data varied, Asian and Hispanic ancestry largest groups represented

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions (cont.):

Kodiak Region - City of Kodiak population

Table 3.1	2-55	Ethnic	Com	posi	tion o	f Pop	ulation	Ħ
Kodiak (City; 2	000						

	///////////////////////////////////////)00	
Race/Ethnicity	Ŋ	%	
White	2,939	46.4%	
African American	44	0.7%	
Native American/Alaska Native	663	10.5%	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	59	0.9%	
Asian	2,010	31.7%	
Some Other Race	276	4.3%	
Two or More Races	343	5.4%	
Total	6,334	100%	
Hispanic*	541	8.5%	
Source: 11S Pureau of Copere III			

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Lit

^{&#}x27;Hispanic' is an ethnic category and may include individuals of any race (and therefore is not included in the total as this would result in double counting).

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions, Kodiak region (cont.):

Ħ

Table 3.12-58. Ethnicity and Group Quarters Housing Information, Kodiak, 1990 The Company of the

	Total Po	pulation	Group (Popul	Quarters ation	Non-Group Popul	
Kodiak City	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	4028	63.28	192	53.93	3836	63.84
Black	29	0.46	3	0.84	26	0.43
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	811	12.74	21	5.90	790	13.15
Asian or Pacific Islander	1282	20.14	118	33.15	1164	19.37
Other race	197	3.10	22	6.18	175	291
Total Population	6365	100.00	356	100.00	6009	100.00
Hispanic origin, any race	407	6.39	42	11.80	365	6.07
Total Mnority Pop	2429	38.16	181	50.84	2248	37.41
Total Non-Mnority Pop (White Non-Hispanic)	3936	61.84	175	49.16	3761	6259
Source: Census 1990 STF2						

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions, Kodiak region (cont.):

- Industry provided 2000 data
 - Cannot release figures due to confidentiality restrictions
 - At least some plants have minority workforce proportions in the range seen in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions (cont.)

Washington Inland Waters region

Tacoma CMSA, 2000		
	200	0
Race/Ethnicity	N	%
White	2,819,296	79.3%
African American	165,938	4.7%
Native Amer/Alaskan	41,731	1.2%
Asian/Pacific Islands*	300,533	8.5%
Other**	227,263	6.4%
Total	3,554,760	100%
Hspanic***	184,297	5.2%
Total minority population	816,858	23.0%
Total non-minority population	2,737,902	77.0%

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions, Washington Inland Waters region (cont.)

- Group quarters housing data not relevant to this analysis
- Industry provided data forthcoming

Environmental Justice Existing Conditions (cont.)

- CDQ region
 - Discussed in previous section
 - EJ issue due to demographics and economics
 - Communities are 86.8 percent Alaska Native
 - Limited economic development and lack of employment/income was reason for formation of the CDQ program

Environmental Justice Effects (Section 4.12.2.3)

- Community level environmental justice impacts
- Catcher vessel fleet related environmental justice impacts
- Catcher-processor fleet related environmental justice impacts
- Shore processor related environmental justice impacts
- CDQ related environmental justice impacts
- Subsistence related environmental justice impacts

- Community level environmental justice impacts (general local economy, tax revenues, etc.)
 - Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region Alternative 2 impacts
 - King Cove and Sand Point community level impacts would be environmental justice impacts due to Alaska Native plurality
 - Unalaska and Akutan different structure, less clearly community specific environmental justice impacts per se.
 - Aleutians East Borough communities that are predominately Alaska Native will realize impacts through loss of borough revenues.

Environmental Justice Effects, community level environmental justice impacts (cont.)

- Kodiak region City of Kodiak largely non-Native, therefore not environmental justice issue at the community level.
- Alaska Southcentral and Southeast regions, and the Washington and Oregon regions are not expected to experience high and adverse impacts at the community level.

- Catcher vessel fleet related environmental justice impacts
 - Environmental justice impacts likely for catcher vessel fleet for King Cove and Sand Point under Alternative 2, available data not clear for Unalaska/Dutch Harbor.
 - ➤ Not likely for other regions under Alternative 2
 - Not likely for any region or community for Alternative 4.

- Catcher-processor vessel fleet related environmental justice impacts
 - Analysis remains to be completed, pending receipt of industry data

- Shore processor related environmental justice impacts
 - High and adverse impacts will disproportionately accrue to minority labor force in major shoreplant communities in APAI region under Alternative 2.
 - Estimated 1,200-2,200 jobs lost in this sector in this region for Alternative 2 are overwhelmingly held by minority individuals.
 - Impacts accentuated by relative disadvantage in obtaining work outside the seafood industry (e.g., language and alternative job skills).
 - Situation is similar, but on a smaller scale, for Kodiak region.
 - Similar impacts not anticipated for Alternative 4.
 - ➤ No EJ impacts to this sector anticipated for other regions for either Alternative 2 or Alternative 4.

- CDQ related environmental justice impacts
 - Section 4.12.2.2.7, will result in disproportionate high and adverse impacts to the predominately Alaska Native CDQ region communities.
 - Impacts deriving from Alternative 4 are not likely to be high and adverse or disproportionately felt in the CDQ region.

- Subsistence related environmental justice impacts
 - Environmental justice issue because of disproportionate involvement of Alaska Native population.
 - Direct effects unlikely.
 - Indirect effects due to lost opportunities for joint commercial and subsistence production are possible, and would most likely occur in King Cove, Sand Point, and Kodiak.
 - Given population composition, these are environmental justice impacts for King Cove and Sand Point.
 - Environmental justice impacts related subsistence joint production issues are unlikely for other regions under Alternative 2, or for communities in any region under Alternative 4.
 - Indirect effects on subsistence resulting from a loss of income that would otherwise be directed toward subsistence pursuits cannot be quantified with available data, but may occur in any Alaska region.

Effects of the proposed alternatives on subsistence use of resources (Appendix F(3))

- Potential effects on groundfish subsistence use (expanded)
- Potential effects on subsistence use of Steller sea lions (expanded)
- Indirect effects on other subsistence activities (new)

Effects of the proposed alternatives on subsistence use of resources (cont.)

- Direct negative impacts on groundfish and Steller sea lion subsistence are unlikely
- Assessment of indirect effects is less straightforward.
 These effects include:
 - Impacts to other subsistence pursuits as a result of loss of income from the commercial groundfish fishery.
 - Impacts to other subsistence pursuits as a result of the loss of opportunity to use commercial fishing gear and vessels for subsistence pursuits.

- Loss of income resulting in funds not being available for subsistence pursuits is a very complex issue.
 - Loss of income can impact communities ranging across Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.
 - Income may or may not be used for subsistence expenses.
 - Income specifically contributed by groundfish pursuits may be a larger or smaller proportion funds used for subsistence by individuals or families.

- The relationship between loss of income to specific subsistence outcomes is not entirely straightforward.
 - Income is required for contemporary subsistence pursuits. However, factors that influence participation in subsistence activities are many and complex.
 - An increase of income may decrease subsistence activity or an increase in subsistence activity; a decrease in income may decrease subsistence involvement or increase subsistence involvement.

- Income associated with the groundfish fishery can derive from direct participation, investment, and/or control of quota.
- CDQ communities represent a special case as communities where subsistence is heavily practiced and that benefit from the fishery primarily through investment and control of quota.
- Different CDQ groups have chosen different organizational structures and strategies. As a result, there are effectively different levels of income to individuals and families in different CDQ communities.
- CDQ programs focused on employment and training may, in turn, indirectly influence individual subsistence spending and participation decisions.

- Loss of opportunity for joint production applies to groundfish communities with direct participation in the fishery.
 - Not all vessels are used for subsistence in addition to commercial fishing.
 - Depending on the community, a greater or lesser proportion of fleet engaged in the local commercial groundfish fishery is a non-resident fleet.
 - Joint production can occur in at least two fundamentally different ways.
 - Subsistence fish can be retained during what are otherwise commercial trips
 - Separate trips may be taken that focus on subsistence.

- Trip specifically dedicated to subsistence are generally uneconomic for larger vessels.
- Smaller vessels are most likely to be involved in joint production.
- Smaller vessel classes are less likely to be narrowly specialized than the larger vessels.
- Nearly all of the smaller class vessels are also involved in some or all of the salmon, halibut, sablefish, and herring fisheries.
- Joint production opportunities would presumably still exist during pursuit of other fisheries.
- The time of the year that the vessel would be available for joint production may decrease if the reduction of the commercial groundfish fishery were of a sufficient magnitude.

- In practical terms, joint production opportunities vary by gear type as well as vessel size.
- Commercial vessel owners resident in communities tend to own skiffs for subsistence pursuits, so if the larger commercial vessel is not available, it will not mean the discontinuation of subsistence efforts.
- CDQ owned vessels that participate in the commercial groundfish fishery largely do not participate in subsistence activities.

- Community level joint production impacts
 - In the case of Unalaska, none of the large commercial vessels that deliver groundfish to the local processing plants are owned or crewed by residents of the community.
 - A community small boat fleet does jig for cod, although the most recent data available suggest that none or very few of small boat owners derive their income exclusively from commercial fishing.
 - The fact that commercial fishing for small boat owners is generally one part of a (variable) multiple income source strategy of piecing together a living suggests that even if there were a partial reduction opportunity to fish, there would still be incentives to continue to fish. If at least some fishing took place, the opportunity would continue to exist for joint commercial/subsistence production.

- In Akutan, the fleet that delivers at the local processing facility is a non-residential fleet.
- Akutan's small boat fleet is comprised nearly exclusively of open-skiff type of vessels that generally do not deliver groundfish to the plant, so there would be no joint production impacts.

- In the case of Sand Point and King Cove, there is a residential fleet that does deliver groundfish in significant volume to the plants.
- Joint production related impacts are likely for at least a portion of the local fleet.

- For Kodiak, similar to Sand Point and King Cove, there is a residential fleet that delivers significant amounts of groundfish to the local processing plants.
- Whatever indirect subsistence impacts that do occur in this region as a result of the alternatives are likely to be concentrated in the City of Kodiak itself.

- In summary, the indirect impact of the alternatives on subsistence is difficult to assess.
- Impacts are likely to be concentrated among small vessel owners in a relatively small number of communities
- Indirect impacts through loss of income may have impacts on subsistence pursuits in a wider range of communities, including the CDQ communities.

Summary of SEIS Remaining Issues and Schedule

Tamra Faris

Comparison of the Alternatives

- Table ES-2 summarizes all effects ratings for direct and indirect effects
- Trade-off analysis (comparisons of the differences in ratings for each alternatives) was applied to the ratings in Table ES-2
- Alternatives 1, 3, and 5 can be set aside due to ESA noncompliance concerns, lesser interest by the Council and public, and consideration of purpose and need
- Alternatives 2 and 4 compared based on results of trade-off analysis, ESA compliance, specific socioeconomic data (Table ES-3), and cumulative effects

Preferred Alternative

Based upon the balanced consideration of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the five alternatives; compliance with the ESA; and socioeconomic consequences, Alternative 4 has been identified as the preferred alternative

 Between draft and final the alternative designated as preferred may change

Remaining Needs for the EIS

- Consistency review of the entire analysis
- Receive comments, respond to comments, incorporate necessary changes
- Final Section 7 Biological Opinion
- Resolve remaining issues:
 - 1 Regulations of parallel fisheries inside 3nm
 - 2 Monitoring program under incidental take permit

Final SSL Protection Measures Time Schedule

- August 31 Notice of Availability of Draft SEIS
 day 1 of 45 day public comment period
- October 15 Last day public comment period
- October 15-November 9 Review comments, respond to comments, and prepare Final SEIS
- November 30 Notice of Availability of Final SEIS
- No later than December 31 Record of Decision
 January 1 Emergency Rule in place for Federal
 Groundfish Fisheries

Record of Decision

- State what the decision was
- b Identify all alternatives considered
 - specify the environmentally preferable alternative
- c State whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why not.

Environmentally Preferable

- The alternative the best promotes NEPA's goals
- The alternative that causes the least damage to the environment and best protects natural and cultural resources.
- Subjective
- May be more than one (one may be preferable for some environmental resources while another may be preferable for other resources)
- Economic considerations generally left out of the selection criteria for environmentally preferable

Summary of Steller Sea Lion Protection SEIS Alternative 4 Measures: Development, Issues, and Rationale

Prepared by Dave Witherell, Staff

Background

- Alternative 4 (The Area and Fishery Specific Approach) was originally proposed by RPA Committee in June 2001.
- The Committee's procedure in developing this alternative was to first review existing and new scientific data on Steller sea lions (telemetry, scat studies, survey counts) to determine sea lion needs and the types of actions needed to avoid jeopardy and adverse modification. The second step was to build a fishery management program around the sea lion needs. Fishery observer information and survey data were used to help design a management program that met MSA mandates and national standard guidelines.

Sea Lion Needs

- Satellite telemetry data indicated that Steller sea lions were located close to shore (most within 3 nm, > 85% within 10 nm), especially in the vicinity of rookeries and haulouts.
 - Committee response: minimize potential interaction of fisheries near rookeries and haulouts. For example, trawling is prohibited for pollock, cod, and mackerel within 10 nm of all rookeries and most haulouts.
- Survey Count data indicated that some rookeries were declining at rates > 10% per year
 - Committee response: provide additional protection to these areas (e.g., bigger closures around Agligadak and Buldir).

Sea Lion Needs (continued)

- Scientific consensus is that prey needs to be readily available to sea lions.
 - Committee response: spatially and temporally distribute the fishery to the extent practicable. Incorporate a global control rule to further reduce fishing pressure at low stock sizes.
- An experimental design should be incorporated to allow for monitoring of the efficacy of the measures implemented.
 - Committee response: close all of area 4 (Chignik), area 9 (Bogoslof), and the Seguam foraging area to fishing for pollock, mackerel, and cod. The 5 northern Bering Sea haulout closures would also be closed to these fisheries.

Fishery Measures

- Once sea lion needs were assessed, a management program was developed within the MSFCMA national standards, with particular attention paid to minimizing social (standard 8) and economic impacts (standards 1 and 5), minimizing bycatch (standard 9), and promoting safety at sea (standard 10). In addition, the conservation and management measures were developed based on the best available scientific information (standard 2).
- The following slides review the major measures proposed by Alternative 4 for each fishery, along with rationale for these measures.

Atka Mackerel Fishery

- East of 178W: the fishery can catch the TAC outside of critical habitat (CH), so all of CH was closed for maximum protection.
- West of 178W: Rookeries closed 0-10 nm. Haulouts were closed only to 3 nm, because many of the limited number of fishing spots occur in the 3-10 nm rings.
- ◆ Spatial-temporal dispersion attained through 2 seasons (50%), with 70%/30% apportionment inside and outside CH. Catch further spread out over time through platooning of the fleet in areas 542 and 543; should reduce daily catch by ~50%.
- Platooning based on random vessel selection with no switching once assigned. Rationale is that non-random or switching would be allocative in that it would provide additional advantages to companies with multi-vessels or partner companies.

Al Cod and Pollock Fishery

- All CH closed to pollock to prevent all potential interaction.
- Temporal dispersion of cod attained through 2 seasons.
- Fixed gear cod fisheries would be allowed in most CH area west of 173. Rationale is that this fleet has a low catch and is widely dispersed in the AI area. These fleets would be prohibited in CH east of 173 to help reduce cod catch in the areas where trawling would be allowed.
- ◆ Trawl cod fisheries allowed in most CH east of 178. Rationale is that the catcher vessels need access to these areas close to ports of Dutch Harbor and Adak. Trawl cod fisheries prohibited 0-10 (20?) nm from rookeries and haulouts west of 178 to provide full SSL protection.

Bering Sea Cod and Pollock Fishery

- Temporal dispersion of pollock and cod attained through 2 seasons (3 seasons for trawl cod).
- Pollock catch within the SCA limited to 28% of the annual TAC before April 1 to reduce potential competition during the A season, when spawning fish tend to be more aggregated. The Leitzell line 0-10 nm closure in the A season would eliminate all potential for pollock competition in the nearshore areas important for SSL foraging.
- ◆ Cod trawl fisheries prohibited within 10 nm of rookeries and haulouts in this area (except haulouts around Pribilofs; rationale: no SSLs surveyed here since ∼1960). Fixed gear prohibited 0-7 at Amak rookery and 0-3 nm of haulouts (0-10 for c/p longliners at Reef-Lava and Bishop Pt haulouts).

Gulf of Alaska Cod Fishery

- Temporal dispersion attained through 2 seasons.
- Cod trawl fishery would be prohibited 0-20 nm of rookeries and haulouts in areas 1, 4, 5 (with exceptions), 10, and 11 to provide for maximum protection. Cod trawl fishery would be prohibited within 10 nm of rookeries and haulouts in areas 2 (rookeries closed to 15 and 20 nm) 3 (with exceptions), and 6 (with exceptions). Exceptions provide some opportunities for local fleets.
- Cod fixed gear fisheries prohibited 0-3 nm of all rookeries.
 Closures 0-10 nm set for rookeries in area 2, and in areas
 10&11, 0-20 nm for pot gear and 0-10 nm for longline gear.

Gulf of Alaska Pollock Fishery

- Temporal dispersion attained through 4 seasons with 25% of the TAC apportioned to each.
- Pollock trawl fishery closure areas are the same as for cod trawl fishery. The rationale for these closures is that it minimizes potential competition with sea lions in the important nearshore areas around rookeries and haulouts.

Global Control Rule

